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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 13, 1918.

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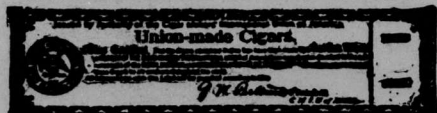
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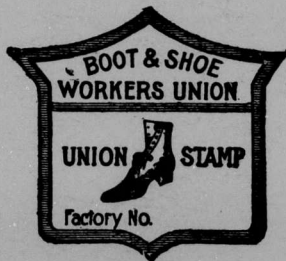
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Report to Iron Trades Council

The Iron Trades Council of San Francisco and vicinity met last Tuesday evening in the Labor Temple and received a complete written report from its delegates on the recent conferences for readjustment of shipyard conditions. The following is a brief resume of the report rendered.

The regularly accredited representatives of labor organizations on the Pacific Coast were: Seattle—James A. Taylor, Edw. Rowan, J. P. Martin, Aberdeen F. Travis. Olympia—E. R. Donaldson. San Francisco—R. W. Burton, J. C. Miller, M. J. McGuire, A. J. Mooney, Alec. G. Atwood. Portland—A. R. Burns, F. L. Bourne, D. Coughlan, R. A. McInnis, H. W. Shaw. Los Angeles—W. P. Bowser, J. W. Buzzell, J. J. Connelly, W. A. McKenna. Tacoma—W. T. Morris, H. P. Johnson.

There were also representatives accredited from the Pacific Coast District of Boilermakers and Shipbuilders, Ship Painters District No. 8, Pacific Coast Maritime Council, Puget Sound Maritime Council, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. All the Pacific Coast shipyards and steel yards were represented at the conference.

The meeting opened August 5, 1918, at 10 a. m., at Philadelphia, and was denominated a conference between the Pacific Coast Metal Trades District, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and the Employing Shipbuilders of the Pacific Coast.

Charles Piez, Vice-President and General Manager of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, was appointed chairman of the joint conference and R. W. Burton selected by the labor delegation as adviser to the chairman. Subjects to be considered by the conference were submitted and employers and employees instructed to get together thereon with a view to submit recommendations to the conference. Labor delegates met and appointed subcommittees to deal with the various subjects and recommendations to be submitted to the conference. Each Metal Trades Council was allowed 9 votes in determining their stand on any question to be voted on by the labor delegation.

The conference unanimously adopted the following recommendations on the various subjects, which are herein given only in substance:

1. Inspection of safety appliances.—Safety First measures as in force in California and in the Puget Sound district to be continued, and similar system worked out for the Columbia district.

2. Insurance.—The Emergency Fleet Corporation and Navy Department to be requested to equalize compensation benefits to shipyard employees in Washington, Oregon and California.

3. Hospitals.—That no hospital of other fee than that provided by law of the district shall be deducted from the pay of the men without their consent. No coercion to be used to induce men to become members of hospital or medical associations.

4. Transportation.—The Emergency Fleet Corporation to assume excess in charges for transportation due to inadequate housing facilities, ten cents a day to be the highest charge paid by the men themselves.

5. Housing and renting.—The Emergency Fleet Corporation to provide adequate housing facilities and take steps to eliminate profiteering.

Municipalities are requested to permit temporary building construction, but with due safeguard for preservation of health.

6. Drafting of mechanics.—The labor committee recommended that all mechanics and semi-skilled men employed in shipbuilding and allied industries be exempted from the draft, provided they are working at their calling. Also that such men be honorably released from the army and placed back for examination by their exemption boards to secure deferred classification. The employers' committee requested elimination of the existing uncertainty in regard to deferred classification.

7. U. S. Employment Bureaus.—Employers and employees to co-operate with the Department of Labor in establishing new bureaus, provided existing arrangements in Seattle be not disturbed.

8. Overtime.—First: That no overtime shall be worked in any shipyard or shop connected therewith except at the specific order of the district officer of the Fleet Corporation. Second: That no regular or continuous overtime work shall be ordered by the district officers unless there is a demonstrated shortage of men or facilities, and in this case continuous overtime shall be ordered only with the approval of the authorized representatives of the crafts involved, and that in all such cases not more than sixty hours of straight time work per week shall be permitted. Watchmen must be considered an exception from this rule, but if not given one day off a week should be paid extra for the seventh day.

9. Revised classification of trades.—Referred for investigation, hearings and determination of the Macy board.

10. Night bonuses.—A night bonus of ten per cent has been in force in the Puget Sound district, and five per cent elsewhere. It was the sense of the meeting that a bonus of ten per cent should be paid for night work or for the second or third shifts if continuous shifts are employed.

11. Allow system, contract system, standardizing of piecework rates.—These matters affect only boilermakers, and their representative adopted the following: "That all men working on piecework shall not be allowed to make more than an amount which shall be prescribed by the Macy board in eight hours, and that a standard rate be established for all shipyards on the Pacific Coast, and recommend to the Macy board that a committee of four be appointed to recommend this rate, the committee to be one representative of the Fleet Corporation, one from the shipbuilders, and two from the employees, and recommend also that if the Navy Department adopts the Macy award covering all employees, that it also be represented on the committee."

12. Working conditions, first aid, health and sanitation.—For lack of time to consider these, they were referred to the committees of employers and employees for further consideration at Washington and presentation to the Wage Adjustment Board.

13. Powers of Macy board and extension thereof to allied shops.—A recommendation was adopted extending the powers of the Macy board concerning hours, wages and conditions, whether

disputes exist or not, not only to shipyards, but also to all shops which construct machinery or equipment of any kind for use on ships, and whether such shops are under direct contract with the Fleet Corporation or are acting as subcontractors to shipyards or those doing work in the shipyards. Seattle delegates reserved the right of their constituents to object to the functioning of the Macy board in the absence of disagreement between employer and employees.

14. Machinery to put into effect the decisions of the Macy board.—The establishment of local boards, representative of all parties concerned, for the immediate enforcement of decisions of the Examiner, pending appeal; that a district board consisting of one representative of the employees and one of the employers be appointed to enforce the decisions of the Examiner.

15. Authority of Examiner to put decisions in effect.—When a finding has been made by the Examiner it may be forthwith submitted to the district office of the Emergency Fleet Corporation for enforcement, each side retaining right of appeal.

Resolutions were adopted recommending that the Fleet Corporation provide suitable accommodations for men eating their lunch under shelter from the elements, also a resolution to provide shelter from the elements when checking in or out.

Resolution was adopted recommending prohibition of spray guns for the application of paint, as detrimental to health.

Resolution was adopted requiring installation of blower systems for the removal of injurious dust and gases where not already prescribed by law.

The conference adjourned to meet again at Washington, D. C.

A perusal of the report covering the meetings at Washington shows that while the employees' committees practically were agreed as to classifications and new wage conditions, the representatives of the employees did not come to any agreement, wherefore these matters will have to be settled by other agencies, possibly the Wage Adjustment Board. As the Washington conference did not lead to any conclusive results, we do not for the present publish the recommendations submitted by the labor delegation unless further developments in the situation would make it desirable so to do.

OPPOSING EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

Manager McGaveny of the South St. Paul Stock Yards Company is making a fight against the eight-hour day awarded stock yard employees last May, by Federal Judge Alschuler, acting as arbitrator in Chicago.

Organized employees have made repeated demands on the manager to abide by this award, and they were finally compelled to suspend work. The manager then demanded a secret ballot be taken on whether eight or ten hours would prevail. He was defeated, despite two score policemen, watchmen, foremen and straw bosses voting with him.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you.

NEGLECTED HEALTH INSURANCE.

By Richard Caverly.

The general principle of social insurance for workers is already accepted in the United States. The thirty-three States now operating under accident compensation laws make this fact evident. The geographical extension of such laws is probably only a matter of time. Health insurance is comparatively a new idea to the American people, and has only recently come practically before us for public consideration and discussion. By reason of the compensation laws now on our statute books, and the growing public appreciation of the social significance of them, the American people will probably recognize health insurance or sickness compensation as a legitimate and desirable extension of the general principle of social insurance for working classes.

Disability from accident and disability from sickness are, from the economic viewpoint of the worker, not different, but identical. In either case the result is loss of wages, and, for most workers, resulting deprivation. Massachusetts considers contracted occupational diseases as equivalent to accident in industry, and has been regularly plying compensation under its present law. California amended her law in 1915 to permit compensation for occupational disease. Pennsylvania has amended her constitution to permit the passage of a similar law. When sickness of the worker is a result of his employment, neither the nature, the degree, nor continuance of illness can properly be made a reason for rejection of the compensation principle. All such cases should be treated as resultants of the industry and charged against it as part of the operating cost.

There probably is no industry that is not, either directly or indirectly, the cause of some degree of sickness. Overwork of any kind results in depletion of energy and lowers resistance to disease. Insanitary conditions of work places, bad ventilation, poor light, impure drinking water, and many other conditions are frequent causes of illness. Low wages and poverty resulting therefrom are the sources of a prevalent low vitality among large numbers of workers and their families, and the cost of sickness resulting from such conditions ought not to be borne by the impoverished workman and his family; the industry should assume the cost. Dr. Henry J. Harris, Chief of Documents, Congressional Library, Washington, D. C., in the Washington "Star," November 24, 1915, says: "The burden of sickness now borne entirely by the workman, it is estimated, is responsible for fully one-third of the poverty of this country."

Concentrated, specialized, intensive industry is a constant drain on the vitality of workers. The strain of specialized routine labor is not decreasing. On the contrary, it is increasing, and is made evident in the increase of neurosis of the heart and neurasthenia among many industrial workers. The increasing complexity of industrial processes, growing minuteness of the division of labor, the improvement and extension of machinery, physical expansion of great working plants, and the massing of great bodies of workers, create a condition in which the individual laborer exercises injuries to either his body or health. He must depend on the management and supervision of the industry for his protection. Literally his life, health and welfare are in their hands. If he is intelligent, he appreciates the possible danger from accidents that are sure to occur periodically, even in carefully managed industry. Regarding possible health dangers he knows little. He is morally more entitled to health protection while at work than to accident protection, because his intelligence is less regarding the first than it is of the sec-

ond danger. For the same reason he is more entitled to compensation for illness resulting from work or working conditions than he is to compensation for accidents. Modern industry in America must assume more responsibility for the general welfare of its workers. Such is the trend of opinion of expert students of social problems, and such is the growing opinion of the intelligent public. A business that cannot economically assure the safety and health of its employees ought not to continue. It is inefficient business, and must either achieve or go the way of the unfit—namely, elimination.

The sick workman is peculiarly a fit subject for compensation by the industry in which he has labored. His energy has gone into the business. He has been a steady contributor to its progress, and has literally been a necessary part of it. In his illness, has he no claim on the organization into which his time, strength and energy have gone? Under present practice in this country, if he is in need he frequently becomes a public charge. Society acknowledges and assumes the burden of his support directly, thus encouraging irresponsibility on the part of all private concerns. The practice is neither morally just nor economically sound. The responsibility for the care and speedy recovery of sick working people should fall first on the specific industry to which the worker belongs. It should first bear the economic burden, add the expense to the cost of production, and eventually distribute the cost to society in the price of the manufactured commodity; and if the resultant prices threaten the success of the business, the recourse is prevention—reduce the causes of disease and accident. This process is rational and constructive in its social tendencies, and there is no good reason why it may not operate constructively and profitably for intelligent private industry.

Authorities on economic losses from disease in America differ somewhat in detailed conclusions, but concur unanimously in the enormous waste resulting from our indifferent and negligent social attitude in this matter. The greatest study of this problem in America was made by Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University, in his Report on National Vitality to the United States Government in 1909. The social results of illness in the United States are far more serious than the results from accidents. Professor Fisher says that 3,000,000 persons are continuously ill, and that of these 1,000,000 are in the working period of life; and he estimates \$500,000,000 as the minimum annual loss in earnings. To this he adds \$459,000,000, the annual cost of sickness expenses as estimated by the United States Bureau of Labor, making an approximate total of \$959,000,000 as the annual cost of illness in the United States. He considers a saving of \$500,000,000 possible by proper attention to prevention of disease.

LABOR CONDITIONS.

Labor conditions for the week ended August 3rd is summarized as follows by the Department of Labor:

Building trades passing through a period of depression. Activity at shipbuilding and manufacturing centers had previously promised to absorb the workers, but high cost of material and difficulty in obtaining it delays operation. Munitions workers are in demand, as are skilled boilermakers, machinists and molders. Common labor is short in the East, but in the south central states the release of men from farm work and the drouths have created a surplus. The question of farm laborers is one of distribution.

It is felt that a better supply of workers would be available for factories and munitions plants if working conditions were improved.



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TELEGRAPH WORKERS NOW FREE.

When the National War Labor Board was unsuccessful in settling the difficulties existing between the telegraph companies and the telegraph workers, because of the arbitrary and unpatriotic attitude of the corporations, the question in dispute (the right of the workers to join, without hindrance, a labor union), together with all data accumulated by the War Labor Board during its months of investigation and effort to secure a satisfactory adjustment, was placed before President Wilson with the statement that the employers refused to abide by the decision of the Board, favorable to the workers.

President Wilson, consistently abiding by his proclamation of April 8th, addressed a letter to the heads of the two great telegraph companies of the country requesting that they accept and live up to the decision of the War Labor Board. His letter was unmistakably an ultimatum. When the President said "it is a patriotic duty to co-operate in this all-important matter with the Government," it meant that the telegraph heads must yield, willy nilly.

With a fine show of gracefulness under compulsion, Clarence H. Mackay, head of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, wired President Wilson that his company, "which has done its very utmost since the beginning of the war to assume its full share of responsibility to the Government and to the public," "cannot but respond to your request that we waive during the war our right to discharge employees who join a union."

The Western Union, however, preferred to take a leaf from Rockefeller's notebook. Instead of recognizing the right of its employees to join the established Commercial Telegraphers' Union, it proceeded to set up a rump organization of its own, officered by "employees, none of whom are in authority to hire or discharge," but which, nevertheless, "is representative of all employees * * * over 18, including commercial, plant, traffic and accounting departments," and who had the blessed privilege of voting for "electors" to cast the office vote for two delegates to the convention (held in Chicago in July) representing each division. This gave about as much popular representation as is possessed by a mucker at the Krupp plant in the kaiser's war council. The delegates to that convention were one and all dependable loyalists of the company, guaranteed to stand without hitching and warranted to carry out the program prepared by the officials of the Western Union and approved by its legal bureau.

The Western Union's plan is a very crude bit of subterfuge which deceives no one and was put forward merely to gain time. It did not and does not appeal to either the independent employees, who already have a satisfactory form of organization, or to the authorities at Washington. Neither does it appeal to the employees of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

President Wilson's reply to the head of the Western Union and his hand-made labor union was the placing of the electrical means of communication of the country under government supervision and control. By this act President Wilson has emphatically declared that the telegraph workers may exercise their constitutional right to organize or join a recognized labor union, without fear of loss of position and permanent disbarment from the employ of the telegraph octopus.

Under government control, all employees of the telegraph are insured liberty of speech, thought and action. The attempts of the telegraph heads to retain possession of their hold on the workers have been met and defeated at every turn. The right to organize has been unquestionably recognized and affirmed, and by

no less authority than that of the chief executive of the Nation. It but remains for the employees of the telegraph to proceed along constructive lines and perfect the organization that is destined to become one of the strongest labor unions on the North American continent—the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

That the employees of the Western Union are awake to the condition that now exists is evidenced by the fact that they are deserting the hand-molded, bottle-fed, autocracy-empowering Western Union union, conceived, developed and projected by past masters in the art of commercial slave driving, like rats deserting a burning ship at sea. The action of President Wilson has removed the ever-present fear of instant dismissal and permanent blacklisting, and those men and women of the telegraph profession employed by the Western Union are grasping the new-found freedom with joy and acclaim.

Reports reaching this city from all parts of the North, East and South, as well as from other Coast cities and towns, say that Western Union employees are making application for membership in the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America by tens and twenties. Los Angeles has already signed up over fifty per cent of the employees of the Western Union. San Diego reports a ninety per cent organization. Portland claims sixty per cent, and reports from other localities indicate that the final break has come.

In San Francisco a membership campaign, to be brought to a close Sunday, September 15th, by a great rally in the Labor Temple, was started Monday morning. Energetic workers are pounding the non-members of the organization with a continuous stream of literature, personal calls and a rapid-fire propaganda conducted by telephone and telegraph.

The co-operation of every laboring man and woman in the city has been asked to make this drive the great success that is anticipated. Every person carrying a union card has been requested to give a few minutes of their time to showing an employee of the Western Union the straight and narrow path that leads to true industrial freedom.

AMERICA AND GERMANY AFTER WAR.

That the war will end in the overthrow of the autocratic government of Germany and the establishment of free institutions there appears inevitable. As America could not exist half slave and half free, so the world cannot exist half democratic and half autocratic. In the struggle for existence the better form of government must eventually win. Democracy, judged by its results in the character of people, is the better form. But even a democracy must be made efficient in order successfully to compete with its rivals. Are we in America prepared to compete with the German people under a republic after the kaiser's military government has been destroyed? This vital question will be the subject of a lecture by Walter Holloway of the People's Sunday University, in Golden Gate Commandery Hall, next Sunday evening. Mr. Holloway will point out a number of things America should do immediately by way of following President Wilson's advice, "In time of war prepare for peace."

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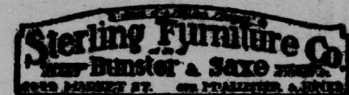
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THE OFFICIAL FACTS.

During the Mexican War the annual death rate from disease among our troops was 100 men out of every thousand. During our Civil War the rate was as high as 60 out of every thousand. During our Spanish-American War it was 25 out of every thousand. Now the Surgeon General's office reports that among our troops at home and abroad the annual death rate from disease fluctuates from less than 2 per thousand to slightly more than 3 per thousand.

This is an incredible record. The best of all previous performances was in the Russian-Japanese war, when the annual death rate from disease among the Japanese troops was 20 per thousand. Our present rate is about one-tenth of that. The annual death rate from disease among American men of military age in civil life is 6.7 per thousand. Our army rate is about one-third of that.

And the miracle has been achieved not by any one medical discovery or precaution, but by a campaign of administrative vigilance that has used every means to protect and promote and assure the health of millions of men.

At the outbreak of the war the most skillful physicians in America were drawn into service. The camps and cantonments were located by sanitary experts. The plans for the buildings were reviewed by civil medical boards after these plans had been passed by the army authorities. Neither local influence nor political pull was given any consideration in placing the camps or in building them.

A system of thorough inoculation against ty-

phoid, malaria, and the so-called "water diseases" completely eliminated those infections that caused 85 per cent of all the deaths from disease during our Spanish-American War. A similar campaign of prevention and of education was similarly successful against venereal diseases. When the recruits were first gathered together in the camps, the annual hospital admission rate for venereal diseases was as high as 400 out of every thousand men. Now, among our Expeditionary Forces in France, that rate is as low as 44 per thousand men. Among the recruits last winter, measles became epidemic, followed by pneumonia and empyema. Effective preventive measures have now been established against the spread of measles, and the medical department has ascertained the cause of empyema and found a successful method of treatment. At Fort Riley, Kansas, there were 85 cases of empyema under treatment from October 20th to January 29th, and of these 52 died. From January 29th to April 30th there were 69 cases treated by the newly discovered method and only six died. That is to say, the most serious epidemic disease which the army had to combat last winter has now been overcome, and the danger of another such epidemic has been averted.

It used to take us two years to build a fast destroyer. We have just built one in a little more than two months.

These craft, costing two million dollars each, have the engine power of the old battleship Maine and the speed of a motorboat. Experi-

ence has shown that they are the most effective weapon against the German submarine.

At the outbreak of the war we undertook to build more of them for the American navy than there had been previously in any two navies of the world. When we succeeded in completing one in eight months instead of two years, the navy threw its hat in the air and cheered. Then, with the speeding up of production, another was completed in six months, and it seemed as if we had done the impossible. Now, in the Mare Island Navy Yard, the destroyer Ward has been launched 17½ days after its keel was laid, and it has been completed in seventy days.

And this is no single miracle. We are not building destroyers. We are manufacturing them. The process by which the Ward was manufactured is a machine process, by which we can produce at the same rate as many destroyers as we need. The steel parts are prepared in various plants all over the country, in accordance with standardized plans. These parts are assembled in navy yards, put together at the docks, swung into position and riveted in place by a force of men working night and day. In other words, standardized destroyers are being turned out as standard automobiles are turned out, in quantity production. And the navy reports that one flotilla of these destroyers, having steamed a million miles on patrol, has protected 86 convoys and 717 single vessels, and fought 81 submarines without any loss to the destroyers or to the vessels which they escorted.



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MINIMUM WAGE DEBATE.

At the war emergency conference at Olympia, Washington, held under the auspices of the Washington State Welfare Commission, one employer said there were three proper wage scales: the minimum, or bare existence wage; the comfort wage, with a little margin for enjoyment, and the market wage. He said the present market wage is higher than the comfort wage. Representatives of the workers expressed a growing dissatisfaction at the fixing of the lowest wage upon which a woman can live. "This thing of seeing how few of the cheapest clothes we can wear is humiliating," said one of the girls. "We all know that the cheapest clothing does not give the best service." One employer touched upon the restlessness of the women workers, saying that they didn't care to do women's work any more, and he would prevent them from entering hazardous occupations and keep them where they belonged. This brought the answer that perhaps after the war mother would find it more natural to go into a mill yard than to stay at home and work; and then father would have a chance to find out how hard housework really is.

Alice Lord, Mrs. Ida Levy and Edith Metz favored a minimum wage of \$18 a week. William Short, president of the State Federation of Labor, disputed the claim of a Spokane manufacturer, who argued that apprentices are trained at a loss, and said that the cost of training was figured in the cost of operation and that the girls paid for their own training.

One consideration that led to the adoption of a compromise of \$13.20 per week was the desire to avoid any court action on the part of employers. The labor delegates felt it was better to fix a minimum which many employers would exceed, rather than risk legal action on the part of any employers who were disgruntled at having to increase their wages. Employers insist, however, that the new wage does not apply to beginners but is for trained workers.

The scale adopted provides for the 48-hour week and is the highest set by any State welfare commission.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions have died since last report: Christian Krafting of the marine firemen, James A. McCarren of the bartenders, Fred Denny of the boilermakers, Albert Weber of the carpet layers, Edward J. Martell of the postoffice clerks, Charles A. Schutz of the carpenters.

FOOD CONSERVATION AND A WARNING

The food-conserving campaign, so ably directed by Mr. Herbert Hoover, has accomplished much and will doubtless accomplish still more during the remainder of the war, and for years thereafter, through the economies it will have taught in our homes and elsewhere. This teaching had greatly been needed in this country, for, it must be confessed, long accustomed to full and plenty, we were a wasteful people. It had for years been the subject of remark by visitors from countries less favored by nature that what the average American family threw into the garbage can would feed a French family. Not that the average American family was more fastidious or, strictly speaking, better fed, as anyone who has sat at the table of a French family of like income knows.

The lessons we have learned, and shall continue to learn, of the need for conservation of the country's resources—the general patrimony—will also direct attention to those aspects of the problem involved in the shifting of population to the cities and the constant accretion, now temporarily suspended by the war, of a city-dwelling immigration.

But much, if not all, of the fruits of these lessons will be lost if food conservation as a national habit is in considerable degree to be made the tail to this or that kite flown by faddists who seek nothing so much as notoriety or other personal advantage. To permit of any such selfish exploitation or diversion of this new national sentiment would be to compound with theorists or self-seekers who have attached themselves parasitically to a movement having no kinship with them.

That danger is with us now, as witness the efforts of those Prohibitionists who have so attached themselves to the general movement for food conservation. Their patter is, that enormous quantities of food materials are being wasted in the brewing of beer, and on this pretext they are moving heaven and earth to have the Congress retain in the so-called Food Stimulation bill, now pending, a rider that would place the country upon a bone-dry basis for the duration of the war.

How extremely small would be the quantity of grain thus saved—or, more precisely, diverted from its present use—is interestingly brought out in the advertisement by Labor's Emergency Liberty League elsewhere in this issue.

Union Made Hats*Kelly***\$3****\$4****\$5****3051 Sixteenth St.**

Between Mission and Valencia Sts.

SECURE AND PROFITABLE

The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day?

Humboldt Savings Bank

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco



**FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES
DRAPERIES on the BEDDING**

Easiest Terms

**EASTERN
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1017 Market Street, Above Sixth

We give and redeem American Trading Stamps.

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UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street
Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices
Orders Promptly Attended to

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NEAR MISSION STREET

Square Deal**Godeau Funeral Service**

A San Francisco firm using California materials and employing San Franciscans—a friend to the laboring man when he needs a friend. Independent of the Trust.

SAVES YOU ONE-HALF TRUST PRICES

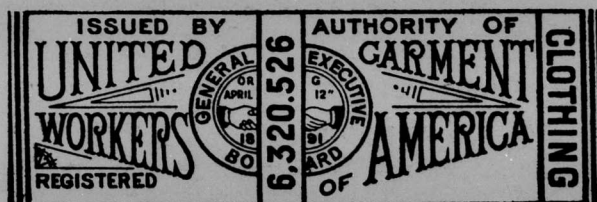
Julius S. Godeau

Undertaker and Embalmer

41 VAN NESS AVE. PHONE MARKET 711

Corduroys---with the "Union Label"---

**The Label you
want to see---**



—and the best trousers, as far as we honestly know, that you can buy at this price. Corduroys have always been a preference with many men for work wear; but now, since good wool is all going to France, they are far superior in warmth, appearance, and durability, and this special line is special priced at

\$3.50 a pair

The New

Prager Department Store

MARKET AND JONES

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

Single Subscriptions...\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, 85 cents a year
for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents
Changes of address or additions to
union's mail lists must come
through the secretary of each or-
ganization. Members are notified
that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Fran-
cisco, Cal., as second-class matter.
Acceptance for mailing at special
rate of postage provided for in
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1918.

Nor strife nor clustered star has ever shown,
Save but for Freedom, for the broader birth
Of Liberty—the dearer, clearer dawn
Of brotherhood on earth.

Wave, then, O banner! may thy mission be
To heal the grievous wounds, the woeful scars,
Triumphant over wrong and tyranny,
Beloved Stripes and Stars.

Are you saving your money for the fourth
Liberty Loan? If you are not, you are falling
a little short in your duty to your country un-
less you have some gilt-edged excuse. Ordinary
excuses are of no avail in these times, and noth-
ing should be recognized but the very best rea-
son. The very security of the Nation depends
upon the support given in bond issues by the
people, and the person who is a slacker in this
regard is no better than the man who dodges
the draft. Be ready and waiting for the bond
solicitor when he comes around and prove your-
self a 100 per cent American.

The Commonwealth Club has appointed a com-
mittee to study the subject of price fixing. Just
what the scope of the investigation is to be we
are not informed, but it is a big subject and one
that cannot be properly investigated in a few
days. Whether the club is going back to the
time of the Emperor Diocletian, who experi-
mented disastrously with price fixing, and bring
the matter up to date, is a question. It might,
however, be a good thing for some represen-
tatives of organized labor to take part in the
study that is to be made, and we have no doubt
that the club would be glad to accept as mem-
bers of its committee anyone who desires to
serve.

The Germans are unable to hold the Hinden-
burg line, one of the best positions in France.
This furnishes proof of the weakened condition
of the German army and points to the strong
possibility that France will be cleared of the in-
vader this year and the "coup de grace" can
then be given to him next year, when nearly
three million Americans will go after him with
a vim that will quickly bring about the end.
The main thing to be guarded against from now
on seems to be the peace proposals of the kai-
ser's agents, who will do everything possible to
win a victory for him in this way. Grant's
famous answer should be given to the Germans
when they ask for peace. Nothing will satisfy
the world or make it safe for democracy but
unconditional surrender.

To Break Down Conditions

In some parts of California propaganda is being started to make an assault
at the next session of the Legislature, which will convene the first of the year,
upon the labor protective laws passed by previous sessions. The greedmongers
are preparing particularly to attack child labor and woman labor laws of this
State, and they are to base their contention upon the alleged scarcity of labor.

The trade union movement of California struggled for many years to gain
some degree of protection for the women and children of the State, and now
that the movement has succeeded to a limited extent in achieving its purpose
in this direction those who formerly profited by the arduous toil of women and
children are to use the war as a pretext for destroying all such laws. To be
sure the President of the United States and the War Labor Board have declared
that none of the protective laws of this character should be abridged or inter-
fered with in any particular whatever, but the employer who cares for nothing
but profits is unaffected with the desires of the president if those desires in any
way interfere with his greedy plans, and many of these employers believe that
now is the opportune time to set the workers back more than a decade and will
leave no stone unturned to accomplish that purpose.

The entire membership of the lower house of the Legislature and half of
the Senate will be elected at the general election in November. The forces
that have always opposed the organized workers will be busy endeavoring to
elect candidates sympathetic with their ideas, and if the legions of labor slum-
ber on the job the moneygrabbers will be sure to meet with more or less suc-
cess. Even among the candidates for legislative offices from this city there
are some who are more inclined to line up with the forces opposing labor than
with the workers. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of every trade unionist in
the city to be on the registration roll and prepared to defend the interests of
the workers at the polls on election day. If the organized workers will not
look to the interests of their kind the unorganized certainly can not be expected
to do so.

The records of those candidates who have served previously in the State
Legislature are available to all voters at the headquarters of the California
State Federation of Labor at 525 Market street, and there can, therefore, be
no excuse for any member of a labor organization voting for any candidate
whose past record shows him to have been more concerned with the desires of
cheap labor advocates than with the interests of the toilers.

If the candidates in any district have not served previously so as to have
established definitely their position, then a careful inquiry should be made as
to their tendencies in general affairs so that no mistake may be made as to the
position they will take when elected. If sufficient interest is taken in matters
of this kind by the workers from now till election day there need be but little
fear that any of the enemies of the workers will be successful. But vigilance
is absolutely necessary. Otherwise some of them will surely slip through.

This subject should be given particular consideration in districts outside of
San Francisco by the organized workers, because if labor's enemies succeed
elsewhere the delegation from this city will be overwhelmed when the test
comes. Activity throughout the entire State is needed if the assault upon the
protective laws for women and children is to be defeated.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

"Big Bill" Haywood is now behind the bars at Fort Leavenworth, and if he serves out his sentence the American people will be rid of a pest during the next twenty or twenty-five years. He has never been any good to himself or anyone else.

Figures made public by the War Department August 1st speak eloquently concerning what labor has done for the war. Since April 1, 1917, the army of the United States has been supplied with 5,377,000 overcoats, 8,069,000 woolen coats, 10,507,000 pairs of woolen breeches, and 55,958,000 pairs of woolen socks. Motor trucks to the number of 17,988 have been sent overseas, and 9860 motor ambulances have been provided. These are merely a few items that show what it means to speed up for victory.

Union organizations in Canada which are affiliated with international bodies, or with other organizations, showed considerable increases during the past year, according to figures prepared by the Canadian Department of Labor, but those organizations which were purely local and independent declined in numbers and influence. The number of union men in Canada in 1917 was 204,630, as compared with 133,132 in 1911. The number of unions in 1917 was 1974, of which number 1702 had international affiliations.

With a slogan "The food production campaign for 1919 is now on," the University of California will give the entire services of an expert, if necessary, with an illustrated lecture on gardening, to any school or community requesting them, in preparation for the spring garden "drive." This preparation is very important, it is stated, if there should be another winter of diminished rainfall. Illustrative of "win-the-war gardens" is the 1918 garden planted by the students in agricultural education on the campus of the University of California, which netted the Berkeley Red Cross nearly \$200 to date—\$198.60, to be exact—with at least \$25 worth of vegetables yet to be harvested by Red Cross members. Records like these for plots of ground about one-fourth of an acre in area are considered very good, both in aiding increased food production and in setting examples for other communities to follow.

The Oakland Boilermakers' Union has again indulged in a frivolous and unwarranted strike. This, however, was just what was to be expected of an organization which would sustain a secretary in his position after positive evidence had been presented to it that he had been in the employ of the Pinkerton Detective Agency. Trade unionists do not support detectives, and especially do not elect them to office when they know what they are. Bolsheviks stand with anybody that caters to their radicalism. The Oakland movement is honeycombed with Bolsheviks and is badly in need of some one who has stamina enough to tell them were to "head in." Though they constitute but a handful in the labor movement, these creatures carry on so at meetings that the real trade unionists stay at home in disgust and let them have their way. This condition of affairs must be altered because the radicals ruin everything they handle and are rapidly bringing the entire labor movement into disrepute. A halt must be called.

WIT AT RANDOM

Robust Old Gentleman (to sick woman just arrived at health resort)—When I first came here I hadn't strength to utter a word; I had scarcely a hair on my head; I couldn't walk across the room, and I had to be lifted from my bed.

Sick Woman—You give me great hope. How were you cured?

Robust Old Gentleman—I was born here.—Pittsburgh "Chronicle-Telegraph."

"I intended to call Bridget to bring a fresh bucket of water," remarked the professor's wife.

"You doubtless mean a bucket of fresh water," corrected the professor. "I wish you would pay some little attention to your rhetoric; your mistakes are curious."

A few moments later the professor said: "My dear, that picture would show to better advantage if you were to hang it over the clock."

"Ah," she replied, quietly, "you doubtless mean if I were to hang it above the clock. If I were to hang it over the clock we could not tell the time."—Buffalo "News."

A countryman while walking along a street saw a sign, "Please Ring the Bell for the Caretaker."

After reflecting for a few minutes he walked up and pulled the bell. After waiting awhile an angry-faced man appeared.

"Are you the caretaker?" asked the bell puller.

"Yes. What do you want?"

"I saw that notice, so I rang the bell, and now I want to know why you can't ring it yourself."—"Railroad Men."

A stranger this week walked into the Federal Employment Bureau and approaching a clerk said:

Is this the United States Employment Office?
Clerk—Yes, sir.

Stranger—I want a job as United States Senator.

Clerk—We have no demand for Senators just now.

Stranger—Why, I thought you needed all kinds of help?

Clerk—We do, but senators do not help; they hinder.

There was a city lady visiting some relatives in the country, and as she was walking down the lane she saw some calves. Thinking to display her knowledge, she remarked: "Oh, what pretty little cowlets." Bill, the farm boy, came up about this time, heard the remark and said: "Excuse me, miss, but them's bullets."—"Boys' Life."

Pat returned home from work and upon opening up and counting the contents of his pay envelope remarked, "Faith, that's the stingiest man I ever worked for." Nora asked him if he didn't get as much as he "ixpicted" and Pat replied, "Yis, but I was countin' on gittin' more than I ixpicted."

Mrs. Smith—Really, Mr. Giles, your prices are getting exorbitant.

Farmer Giles—Well, mum, it's this way: When a chap 'as to know the botanical name of what 'e grows, an' the zoological name of the insect wot eats it, an' the chemical name of wot kills the hinsect, some one's got to pay for it!—"Passing Show."

MISCELLANEOUS

ABOU BEN BAD MAN.

(With Apologies to Abou Ben Adhem!)

A War-Profiteer (may his tribe decrease!)

Awoke one night from a nightmare of peace,

And saw within the moonlight of his room,

Making it rich and like a fire in bloom,

The Devil, writing on asbestos foil

The names of those paid for unrighteous toil.

Exceeding wealth had made Ben Bad Man bold,

And wishing to know what the book did hold,

The Profiteer quick to the Devil said

"What writest thou?" Old Satan raised his head,

And spake: "The names of those who cheat the poor,

And politicians with the dollars' lure,

Then to keep the public from getting wise,

They poison the people with bluffing lies;

Forgers, robbers, thugs who murder for gold,

Who rob the grave and burn the orphan fold."

"And is mine one?" asked Abou. "Nay, not so,"

Replied the Devil. Bad Man spake more low,

And said, "Oh, thou from storm-swept Hades sent,

Write me as one who cheats his government."

The Devil wrote and vanished. The next night from Hell

He came again, and with a great awakening smell,

And showed the names whom hate of God had curst—

And lo! the Profiteer's name was the very first!
—Carl Andreas Hansen in St. Paul "News."

I WONDER.

I wonder if I have the right

To let myself forget to care

How children shiver in the night

Where all is dark and cold and bare.

My little ones are free from dread

And sheltered safely from the storm;

Their eyes are bright, their cheeks are red,

Their laughter glad, their clothing warm.

But other little ones must weep,

And face new dread with each new day,

When Hunger's fangs bite very deep

And Want sits like a ghost in gray.

I have no need to share the blame

If pallor dims the orphan's cheek;

I have not made the cripple lame

Nor taken from the poor and weak.

If children who are hungry sigh,

If others who are cold complain,

No guilt lies on my conscience—I

Have never wronged them for my gain.

But, knowing how they weep at night,

Where all is dark and cold and bare,

I wonder if I have the right

To let myself forget to care.

FLEISCHMANN YEAST FAIR.

In the "Brewery and Soft Drink Workers' Journal" of August 31, 1918, appears an announcement from the officers of the International Union that the effort to unionize the yeast factories of the Fleischmann company have been crowned with success. An agreement to said effect has been signed with the president of the company and will result in bringing 1,500 to 2,000 new members into the organization. The new factory of the company located at San Francisco is included in the agreement. All employees will obtain an eight-hour workday and a substantial increase in wages.

Board of Directors.
James C. Dewey
George W. Lerond
Mike Fogel
George Price
Bela Spiller
Alex Difeau
W. A. Bolard

Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King and Albert A. Greenbaum.

Musicians' Union—88 Haight Street.
W. A. Weber.....President
Arthur Morey.....Vice-President
J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Office Hours, 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.
A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Oakland Branch.
George E. Williams.....Secretary
L. N. Ritsau.....Business Representative
Office Hours, 12:30 to 2:30 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

Board Meeting, September 10, 1918.

President Weber, presiding.
Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.
New Member: Eva M. Garcia, piano.
Transfers deposited: C. A. Edwards, clarinet, No. 99, Portland; Roh H. Blosser, cornet, No. 292, Santa Rosa.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: Elmer M. Hubbard.

Transfers withdrawn: Albert Newman, L. E. Carmichael, Frank Voerg.

Deceased: J. C. Bartman.

Resigned: George Eckhardt, Sr.

Readmitted: Miss M. E. Randolph.

Dues, third quarter to September 30, 1918, to the amount of \$2.75, are now due and payable to Clarence H. King, Financial Secretary-Treasurer. This includes 50 cents assessment account Relief Committee picnic.

Union Meeting Postponed.

On account of Thursday, September 12th, being a legal holiday, the regular monthly meeting of the union has been postponed to Thursday, September 19th, at 1 p. m.

Frank Moore Happy Father.

For at least a little while, in one household, the war news is being relegated to the background. The household to which we refer is that of Frank Moore, where on August 22nd a baby girl weighing ten and one-half pounds took up its permanent abode. Mother and baby are doing well.

J. C. Bartman Passes On.

J. C. Bartman, one of our real pioneer members, died on September 5th at his home in Stockton. He had reached the ripe old age of 86 years. Mr. Bartman was well known to the older generation of members, as he had actively engaged as a musician in this city for many years until he went to Stockton in 1892, where he had made his home ever since. He is survived by a widow and two children and several grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Prices.

Through error, the following price was omitted from the printed list of changes sent out. This amends Section 4 of the Price List and is to be found on page 13. As amended, the section will read:

"In all theatres where an orchestra is not steadily employed, for every class of performance:

"Sec. 4. \$75 per week of 7 performances; each additional performance, \$10. Leader, \$25 extra. Substitutes, \$1 more than pro rata."

The Board, at the regular meeting held on Tuesday, September 10th, fixed the following prices:

For all vaudeville and motion-picture performances, where the price of admission is 50 cents or more (box seats excepted), \$35 per week of 7 performances; each additional performance, \$2.50; six or seven matinees by the week, \$15. Time not to exceed 3 hours and 15 minutes in the afternoon and 3 hours and 15 minutes in the evening, except on opening day, when 3 hours

and 45 minutes will be permitted in the afternoon. (This not to apply to vaudeville theatres known as continuous houses or to regular motion picture theatres.) Leader, \$50.

Where members of theatre orchestra are required to "gag," talk with, or in any way assist any performer in making his or her act effective with the audience, they must receive \$5 per week in addition to the regular salary.

Musicians Wanted.

There are still many openings for musicians in the army bands. Lieutenant Jean C. Shanis of the 319th Engineers' Band, stationed at Camp Fremont, has room for some men, and any of the members interested should address Lieutenant Shanis. This office is also in receipt of a letter from Burton Strock, of Denver, who is organizing a new band for the army and would like to get members with concert experience. Mr. Strock's address is Eighteenth and Logan, Denver, Colo.

Union Iron Works Band Unfair.

Members will take notice that the Union Iron Works Band of this city is on the unfair list of this organization. This band has operated under written agreement with this organization, but has treated the agreement like the merest "scrap of paper," and for that reason has been declared unfair.

"The Musical Slacker."

Something has come to my ears again, which induces me to write this article—namely, that I am accused of being the originator of giving the public two or three encores to the dances. I call musicians who make such remarks, and criticize me for doing the right thing at the right time, "musical slackers." It must have been the right innovation, for they all copied me. They remind me of the plot of the Italian comic opera, "I Quaranto Ladre" ("The Forty Thieves") by Brigeroli, where the thieves wanted to get everything from the public and give them nothing in return. I would bet that Alfred Hertz, our great symphony conductor, or Edwin Lemare, the greatest organist in the world, or Samuel Gompers, the head of the American Federation of Labor, also our great war president, Woodrow Wilson, who is making the world safe for democracy, were no slackers in their younger days. Now I give this advice to all young musicians: Give the public all that is in your power and do not always think so much about "the almighty dollar," and you will inculcate a spirit of manliness in your character which will bring you to the zenith of your ambition. Don't be a musical slacker.

Faternally yours,

R. L. YANKE,

Ex-President Local No. 6, A. F. M.

Members please take notice of the following changes of address:

Bumstead, Miss Mary, Victoria Hotel; Garfield 2080.

Darling, Sid, 43 Richmond Ave., San Jose, Cal. Geoffrion, Oscar, King George Hotel; Sutter 5050.

Goldwasser, Lion, 860 Sutter St.; Prospect 1522.

Hinrichs, August, 4414 Park Blvd., Oakland; Merritt 4126.

THE MUSICIANS' UNION LOCAL 6 ROLL OF HONOR AND SERVICE FLAG OF 130 MEMBERS

JACK ADAMS	ALFRED MOSCONI
MAX B. AMSTERDAM, JR.	E. MOULTHROP
A. ANDERSON, JR.	RALPH MURRAY
H. F. ANDERSON	E. MUSSO
F. P. ANTHERS	ED. NEWMARK
L. ARMBUSTER	GEORGE A. NELSON
C. E. ARRIOLA	E. A. OLMSTEAD
PAUL ASCH	VIGO OLSEN
EARL BARKER	J. L. PAQUET
W. A. BECKER	HUGO PAPER
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HAROLD DAVIS	CHAS. REIGER
J. DE LORENZO	H. V. RENO
CHARLES D. DOWSKI	H. C. REUTER
GEORGE ECKHARDT, JR.	L. W. REYNOLDS
L. L. EDGAR	A. F. RIESE
RALPH ELLASER	HERBERT RILEY
GEO. ELKINS	O. F. ROMINGER
THOS. EWALD	J. L. RUDDICK
VERNON FERRY	E. RUSSELL
MAX FIRESTONE	ENSIGN F. L. RUSSELL
FRANK FRAGALE	M. SALVATORE
GEORGE L. FREDERICK	S. SAVANT
A. J. GIACOMINI	VINCENT SCHIPILLITI
E. GULDE	JOHN SCHIPILLITI
WALLACE HAWORTH	V. M. SCHOTT
GLEN HAYDON	F. P. SEARCH
R. J. HAYES	CHAS. SEIGER
M. HERTZ	J. H. SELTENRICH
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THOS. W. HOLMAN	JEROME A. SIMON
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VICTOR C. KRESS	CARL STEVENS
W. H. LEE	ED. SULLIVAN
C. A. LENZEN	DICK THESSAN
J. LEVINGSTONE	O. J. TREVILLIAN
HERBERT LOESE	JOE VANNUCI
A. MANCINI	HERMAN WALTERS
NINO MARCELLI	F. W. WARNEK
JOE F. MARONEY	JESSE WALTON
J. T. MCCARTHY	GEO. WEINMAN
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M. L. MERKI	H. A. WILLIAMS
SELIG MEYER	GEORGE B. WILD
ELMER MILBRATH	JOE K. WILSON
F. M. MINOR	R. L. VOSMER
W. E. MIRE	S. T. WOOLEY

Jackson, J. E., 815 O'Farrell St.; Prospect 3923.

Kirs, Rud, 400 Octavia St.

Kranz, Julius; Franklin 6814.

Lerond, T., 113 Third Ave.

Lewis, Lee, Herbert's Hotel and Indoor Yacht Club.

Lynch, Fred, 649 Jones St.; Franklin 574.

Meriz, Emil, 1150 Hyde St., Apt. 6; Franklin 6881.

Nagel, M., 4090 26th St.

Rosenbecker, A., 480 32nd Ave.; Pacific 803.

Roesner, Walter, Argyle Apts.; Market 690.

Schaefer, Wm., 1230 Polk St.; Prospect 230.

Sharp, Earl C., St. Charles Apts., 1474 Sacramento St.; Franklin 2166.

Stechele, A. F., 1717 Bellevue Ave., Seattle, Wn.

Williams, Ben F., 640 Post St., Apt. 505; Prospect 2568 and Franklin 9541.

Zoberbier, C., 75 Ross Ave., San Anselmo; Tel. 355 R.

A Real Event.

On Friday, August 16th, our "Baby" member, August Wetterman, celebrated the 90th anniversary of his birth. That evening he was tendered a banquet at the Portola Louvre by the most prominent Swedish-Americans of the city. Many

speeches were made in his honor to which he very appropriately responded. Mr. Wetterman is hale and hearty and appeared on Labor Day prepared to march with the membership. Mr. Wetterman is a real credit to the organization and we hope he will be with us for many years to come.

Write a Letter Over There.

Harry Payson's 67th Coast Artillery Band is now in France. This band is composed mostly of Local 6 members. Write them a line. Address as follows 67th Coast Artillery, C. A. C., Band Section Head, Co., American Exp. Forces.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations to be held in the near future. Requests for further information and for application blanks should be made at an early date.

Auditor (senior and junior), \$1200 to \$2400 a year and expenses; chief clerk (men and women), \$1200 to \$2100 a year; boiler inspector, Industrial Accident Commission, \$1800 a year; senior and junior geological draftsman, \$900 to \$1800 a year; stenographer and typist (men and women), \$600 and above; Hollerith tabulating machine operator, \$900 to \$1500 a year; positions at Preston School of Industry, regular grade teacher and principal, \$900 to \$1200 a year with maintenance; general clerk (men and women), \$600 to \$1200 a year; library student, California State Library School, 1918-1919; nurse (graduate and surgical), \$780 to \$1020 a year with maintenance; Hollerith key punch operator, \$600 to \$900 a year; telephone operator, \$600 to \$900 a year; messenger (boys and girls), \$300 to \$720 a year; attendant, state institutions, \$540 to \$780 a year with maintenance: Agnews State Hospital, Mendocino State Hospital, Napa State Hospital, Norwalk State Hospital, Sonoma State Home, Southern California State Hospital, Stockton State Hospital, Veterans' Home; carpenter (foreman, journeyman and helper), prevailing wage; electrician and electrical foreman, prevailing wage.

Institutional positions (pay per month with maintenance): Cook, \$55 to \$100; landscape gardener (head and assistant), \$70 to \$90; dairyman (head and assistant), \$65 to \$125; farmhand, \$55; farm tractor operator, \$50 to \$90; laundress (head and assistant) \$45 to \$55; laundryman (head and assistant), \$55 to \$90; milker, \$55 to \$60; poultryman (head and assistant), \$30 to \$75; vegetable gardener (head and assistant), \$60 to \$75; waiter, \$30 to \$45; waitress, \$25 to \$45.

Belt Railroad positions: Locomotive engineer (promotional), \$6.15 a day; switchman, \$5.60 a day; locomotive fireman, \$4.75 a day; section hand, \$3.50 a day.

Application blanks and further information regarding the examinations listed above may be secured from the State Civil Service Commission at either of the following offices: Room 331, Forum Building, Sacramento; Room 1007, Hall of Records, Los Angeles; or from the office of the State Free Employment Bureau in San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose, Stockton and Fresno.

The union label seeks to be, by patronage or proscription, the great educator of manufacturer and consumer, the trade semaphore of the one, the social arbiter of the other. The attitude of its advocates toward defiant tradesmen is to shun their stores and invoke public following in the ostracism; but that reprisal will bring many a merchant to his senses, and that invocation will make as big a dent in a cash account as the hammer of Thor made in the mountain.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Patronize our advertisers.

MR. WORKINGMAN!

MORE FACTS TO GUIDE YOU.

In our advertisement of last week we demonstrated, so far as honest intentions and available data made this possible, that of the 1918 grain crop (per August forecast of the United States Department of Agriculture), the proportion likely to be used in the brewing of beer, will, approximately, not exceed

THREE-TENTHS OF ONE PER CENT.

Small as this proportion is—Three Bushels to the Thousand—it is far from being wasted; for, barring that part returned to the farm as the best milk-producing feed for cattle, all of the food value of the grain remains in the beer. Nor should we overlook the important part played by beer in the social and domestic life of the Working Class.

Promoting good fellowship, it tends to bring men of common tastes and common sympathies, but with limited opportunities for social intercourse, into closer and more abiding relations. Thus it plays in the social life of the workers quite as important a part as do fine whiskies, brandies and rare wines in the entertainments and recreations of the wealthy classes.

It does more! Conceding that these other drinks contribute much to the enjoyment of the dinners of the well-to-do, their contribution thereto is not nearly so important as is that of beer to the fare of the industrial masses.

The brewed beverage is of more importance as an aid to the meals of the Wage-earner because his meals on the whole are markedly inferior to those of citizens of more commanding means. By its use he manages not only to eke out his meals but also to make them more enjoyable and in proportion more sustaining. **Thus his glass or two of beer enables him, in addition to making his meals more inviting, to secure a better appropriation of their actual food values.**

Deprive the Toilers of their beer, and how shall the resultant deficiency be made up? Assume that it could be supplied in terms of bread and meat and by otherwise increasing the solid proportions of their fare—**would not this make still greater demands upon the grain supply or its sources?** And would not such increased demands upon these food sources also result in forcing still higher the already high cost of living?

This question and the one preceding it are respectfully referred to those Drys whose suddenly developed passion for food saving would bring about precisely these conditions—and all to "save" the infinitesimal quantity of grain used in providing that which other countries in the war recognize as necessary in the social and domestic life of the masses.

"Beer," declared the Lloyd George commission on industrial unrest in Great Britain, as it proceeded to recommend that the supply be increased, "it must be recognized, **is more than a drink.**" (See Bulletin No. 237 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, page 98.)

Brother Workingman! If you are unwilling to be deprived by any such food-saving fakery as that now being resorted to by the Drys, of your right to a glass of beer with your meals or with your wife and visiting friends, or with a Union brother after hours, say so in a brief telegram (also having your Union or shop do likewise), to the President of the United States, and to your Congressmen. Explain that you are opposed particularly to the Prohibition rider to the so-called Food Stimulation Bill. **If you act at all, you must act quickly.**

(Y-13) (Advertisement by Labor's Emergency Liberty League)

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 6, 1918.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in "Labor Clarion."

Credentials—Cooks, C. C. Hauggard, vice Anton Balslow. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From United States Senator Johnson and Congressman Nolan, with reference to opposing the labor conscription feature of the new draft bill. From Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, stating the \$251.50 donated by several unions for the soldiers' and sailors' tobacco fund had been transmitted to the International Tobacco Workers' Union, which is handling said fund. From International Tobacco Workers' Union, acknowledging receipt of \$251.50 for the soldiers' and sailors' tobacco fund, and thanking Council and unions for same. From Max J. Kuhl, thanking Council for list of delegates volunteering to serve on September 12th. From Department of Labor, accepting Council's invitation to have Mr. Louis Post address the delegates on Friday evening, September 13th. From the French Mission to Australia, thanking Council for its expression of sympathy on the occasion of the death of Mr. Metin. From the Pacific Telephone Company, thanking Council for calling to its attention certain actions of some of their employees.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Steam Engineers' Union, inclosing new wage scale for men employed in ice cream and dairy plants. Bartenders' Union, inclosing copy of new wage scale. Wage scale of Grocery Clerks' Union. Wage scale and agreement of the Marine Gasoline Engineers' Union. From the California Advertising and Publishing Co., with reference to a labor directory.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the U. S. Commissioner of Education, asking co-operation in maintaining the public schools of the country at their full efficiency.

Referred to Secretary—From Theatrical Employees, with reference to the Naval Hospital Corps of Goat Island giving performances at the Columbia Theatre, and that said theatre has locked out our members. From several delegates volunteering to serve on Registration Day, September 12th.

Request Complied With—From Moving Picture Operators' Union, requesting a leave of absence from attending meetings for Peter Boyle.

Resolutions—From the Central Labor Council of Vallejo, protesting against the appointment of Frederick J. Koster as head of the Conversion Section of the War Industries Board. Moved, that the resolutions be endorsed; carried. Resolutions read:

"Whereas, Frederick J. Koster, head of the open-shop movement in San Francisco, has been appointed head of the Conversion Section of the War Industries Board; and

"Whereas, It will be the duty of Koster to decide what industries are 'essential industries' during wartime in the states of California, Oregon and Arizona; and

"Whereas, If Frederick J. Koster carries his hatred of trades unionism into his new government position, he will be a menace to business wherein union men are employed; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Central Labor Council of Vallejo protest the appointment of an anti-union fanatic to the position which gives him power over unionized industries; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to President Wilson, Secretary of Labor Wilson, War Industries Board and the War Labor Board."

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Johnson, denouncing Senator Sherman of Illinois and other self-willed and ambitious orators in Congress, when combating President Wilson and his measures, as unpatriotic and obstacles in the path for the realization of America's and the world's best and purest ideals. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried. Resolutions read:

"Whereas, The unity necessary to achieve victory for the forces of democracy and liberty in the world today depends upon public confidence at home and abroad in the high and unselfish war aims and policies of President Wilson; and

"Whereas, There are to be found everywhere in public affairs men who are intent upon nothing but to destroy such unity and who, under the guise of the right to criticize and entertain individual opinions, listen only to the dictates of pelf, privilege and partisanship for the promotion of their own private aims and fortunes; and

"Whereas, Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois, a few days ago, on the floor of the United States Senate, made an ill-tempered and unwarranted attack upon sturdy friends and supporters of President Wilson and his policies, such as Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and other men of excellent public and private character and an unblemished record in the service of their country, imputing to them, in their promotion of government measures, ulterior motives and 'covert designs of undermining civil liberty when the nation is in the stress of war'; and

"Whereas, Such an attack upon the chosen, faithful and efficient instruments of the President could have for its main purpose nothing less than to weaken and if possible to destroy public confidence, at home and abroad, in the wisdom and integrity of American statesmanship and government under the leadership of President Wilson; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 6th day of September, 1918, that we emphatically repudiate the sentiments and declarations of Senator Sherman of Illinois as being representative of American public opinion or worthy the serious consideration of the peoples of the allied nations; that we deplore this and other attempts made time after time in Congress to divide the forces of democracy into mutually hostile factions, impairing their unity and co-operation in measures necessary for the winning of the war; and that we denounce Senator Sherman of Illinois and other self-willed and ambitious orators in Congress, when combating President Wilson and his measures, as unpatriotic and obstacles in the path for the realization of America's and the world's best and purest ideals; further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to President Wilson, the members of his Cabinet, the Senators and Representatives in Congress for California, Colonel E. M. House, personal friend and adviser of the President, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Johnson, resenting the insulting language of Collector of the Port Davis in referring to the voters who supported James Rolph for Governor and that we call the attention of President Wilson to the political action of this federal office-holder in violation of the policy of the administration.

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning THIS SUNDAY Afternoon

A GREAT NEW SHOW

GLADYS CLARK & HENRY BERGMAN, in "A Ray of Sunshine"; WILFRED CLARKE & CO., in "His Reel Trouble"; ALLA MOSKOVA and Her Classic Dancers, including Moris Petroff; THE LEIGHTONS, "The Party of the Second Part"; LOU HOLTZ, "Father Joy's Boy"; MISSES SHAW & CAMPBELL in "Moments Musical"; EDDY DUO, Mid-Air Entertainers; The American Red Cross Presents "THE IMMORTAL ALLIED FOURTH OF JULY IN PARIS 1918," in its own Exclusive Motion Pictures; OFFICIAL WAR REVIEW; "WHERE THINGS HAPPEN," a Vivid Glance of "Over There."

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

2001 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

Your Next Hat Sir!

BE SURE IT'S A

BERTILLION

They're Union Made

Bertillion Leading Hatter

745 MARKET STREET

Bet. 3d and 4th Streets, opposite Grant Avenue

CARHARTT OVERALLS

FIRST IN THE
HEARTS OF TRUE
UNION MEN

Factory: Fourth and Mission Sts., San Francisco

The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

Savings Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO,
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of
San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.
Park-Presidio District Branch, Clement and
Seventh Ave.

Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30, 1918

Assets	\$59,897,085.20
Deposits	\$5,775,597.86
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,286,030.34
Employees' Pension Fund	284,897.17

OFFICERS

John A. Buck, President; Geo. Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Bells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.
Board of Directors—John A. Buck, Geo. Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar.

Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried. Resolutions read:

"Whereas, President Wilson has shown his sympathy for labor;

"Whereas, In the recent election, organized labor in California almost unanimously cast its vote for its splendid champion, James Rolph, Mayor of San Francisco;

"Whereas, In the issue of the San Francisco 'Chronicle' of Saturday, August 31st, there appeared a purported interview with Federal Customs Collector J. O. Davis, making insulting and scurrilous reference to the voters who supported Mayor James Rolph, which could be construed only as an insult to organized labor;

"Whereas, It has been understood to be the policy of President Woodrow Wilson that federal officeholders should not interfere in politics; and

"Whereas, The action of Collector Davis was not only a direct interference in politics but an effort to assist those who are engaged in an attempt to defeat the will of the people in the last election; and

"Whereas, A large number of labor organizations supported James Rolph in the recent election, and they feel that as a body of American citizens they had a right to support their choice; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we resent the insulting language of Collector of the Port Davis in referring to the voters who supported James Rolph for governor, and that we call the attention of President Woodrow Wilson to the political action of this federal officeholder in violation of the policy of the administration; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be furnished the press, President Wilson and Hon. W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury."

Reports of Unions—Chauffeurs—Thanked Council for assistance in straightening out the California and United Taxi companies. Waiters—Four hundred members reinstated and have 150 applications; are progressing with negotiations for new wage scale. Barbers—Are still having trouble with Barbers' Association. Beer Bottlers—Have signed agreements with various soft drink concerns calling for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of \$4.00. Retail Delivery Drivers—Requested assistance in straightening out soft-drink concerns; requested a demand for the union card from drivers. Shoe Clerks—Requested delegates to make all purchases before 6 p. m. every day in the week. Elevator Operators—Are having trouble in having their agreement lived up to. Bakers—Are rapidly approaching day work in the baking trade; demand the label on bread.

Label Section—Minutes printed in "Labor Clarion." Also requested co-operation in distributing literature.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Secretary was instructed to send out notices for the Executive Committee to meet on Tuesday evening, September 10th.

Special Order—The chair introduced Mr. W. B. Rubin, attorney for the International Molders' Union, who addressed the Council on the subject of courts and the necessity of electing judges who are fair to organized labor and understand labor questions.

Receipts—\$307.75. **Expenses**—\$578.27.

Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held September 4, 1918.

Meeting called to order at 8:40 p. m. by President Kidwell with all officers present but J. P. Sorensen, A. D. Severance, Peter Barling and Patrick O'Brien. Excused—G. J. Plato.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials—From Garment Cutters No. 45 for Bro. Rudolph Boranek; seated.

Communications—From Union Label Trades Department, requesting us to take action on their protest against prohibition. Bro. Buehrer presented a resolution from the Brewery Workers' International Union on the same question and was endorsed and that he also draw up a resolution stating the Section's position on the question and submit the same to the Agitation Committee for approval before being sent. From Mrs. J. S. Berry, requesting information as to where to obtain union-made shirtwaists. Label Agent had answered. From the Garment Cutters, giving name of supply company having non-union barber and bartenders' coats. Label agent had acted in the matter.

Reports of Unions—Shoe Clerks report progress in their campaign for 6 o'clock closing. Glove Workers thank Section for publicity given their label. Grocery Clerks request demand for their union button. Carpet upholsterers report conditions good, also that the upholsterers gained their demand of \$6.00 per day. Bakery Wagon Drivers report that the treaty agreement between this and the Italian government was taking a good many of their Latin bakery wagon drivers out of the business and that help for their line of work was very scarce. Bill Posters report that they were demanding a dollar a day increase and the employers were trying to compromise on 50 cents.

Agitation Committee—Met last Friday night to wind up the Labor Day display in the parade and the Civic Auditorium, also to begin arrangements for the quarterly opening meeting to give publicity to the union label, card and button and recommends that said meeting be held Wednesday, October 30th.

Label Agent—Reports that he had been busy on the Labor Day matter, also for the Glove Workers, also thinks it a good idea to have a machine with Label Talks sign go about the city. That the pocket cards were ready and that the wall signs were being printed and the frames made.

New Business—Moved and seconded that the subject and the speakers for the open meeting be left in the hands of the Agitation Committee; carried. Delegates are requested to think up ideas of publicity for the debate at the open meeting.

Good of the Section—Secretary Desepte reports that he had mailed to all delegates a report to be read at their union meeting and hoped the same would be read, as it meant extra work, paper and stamps.

Receipts—Dues and signs, \$43.50; label per capita tax, \$22.35.

Bills—Hall rent, \$8.00; G. J. Plato, August salary and stamps, \$12.00; W. G. Desepte, August salary and stamps, \$11.25; E. G. Buehrer, incidentals, stamps, allied flags and bunting, \$7.45. From Special Fund, \$31.25.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 9:35 p. m., to meet Wednesday, September 18th.

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

The House of "Lucky" Wedding Rings

For Safe Keeping Put Your Money in DIAMONDS



By ALBERT S. SAMUELS

DIAMONDS have become one of the safest and best paying investments a man can make. They have gone up sixty per cent since 1914. The advance in years to come will be equally rapid. They will make you money in addition to the pleasure of wearing them. We insure their value to you by our money-back guaranty bond, agreeing to refund 90 per cent of your purchase price any time within a year if you have to dispose of them.

We sell blue-white diamonds only. These are not the largest in the world for the money, but they are the most brilliant. No one can ever criticize a diamond you buy here. Put \$10 or \$25 a month into a diamond. We will hold it for you until the payments are complete, protecting you against the coming advances.

Watchmakers *The Albert S. Samuels Co.* Jewelers Opticians

895 MARKET STREET, near Fifth

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple,
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

- *Linotype Machines.
- †Intertype Machines.
- *†Linotype and Intertype.
- ‡Simplex Machines.

(31)	Architect Press, The.....	245	Mission
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	268	Market
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	370	Second
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	766	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.....	112	Hyde
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(27)	Chase & Rae.....	1185	Church
(39)	*Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(82)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	59	McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	3459	Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.....	238	Eighth
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(75)	Gille Co.....	818	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	344	Kearny
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	565	Mission
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(84)	Liberty Press.....	25	Fremont
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. C.....	3390	Eighteenth
(28)	*Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	485	Pine
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	363	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company.....	440	Sansome
(48)	Monarch Printing Co.....	1216	Mission
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(91)	McNicoll, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	25	Jessie
(32)	*Norton, R. H.....	5716	Geary
(104)	Owl Printing Co.....	565	Commercial
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(88)	*Polyglot Printing Co.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(143)	*Progress Printing Co.....	516	Mission
(34)	Reuter Bros.....	513	Valencia
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission
(66)	Roycroft Press.....	461	Bush
(83)	Samuel Printing Co.....	16	Larkin
(145)	*S. P. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(58)	Severance-Roche Co.....	1733	Mission
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(125)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(29)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(63)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(29)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press.....	88	First
(52)	Turner & Dahnen.....	134	Golden Gate Ave.
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	1105	Mission
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2436	California
(43)	Western Printing Co.....	82	Second
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	350	Sansome
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(205)	Bowman & Plimley.....	343	Front
(191)	Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.....	442	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(221)	Ingrisch, Louis L.....	340	Sansome
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(195)	Stumm, E. C.....	675	Stevenson
(168)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161)	Occidental Supply Co.....	580	Howard
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GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

(3)	Brunt, Walter N.....	766	Mission
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LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234)	Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The...	509-515	Howard
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission

MAILERS.

(219)	Rightway Mailing Agency.....	766	Mission
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NEWSPAPERS.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Height
(139)	*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....	340	Sansome
(11)	*Call and Post, The.....	New Mtgm. and	Jessie
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal.....	59	Clay
(25)	*Daily News.....	340	Ninth
(94)	*Journal of Commerce.....	Cor. Annie and	Jessie
(21)	Labur Clarion.....	Sixteenth and	Capp
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo.....	641	Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The.....	643	Stevenson
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(39)	*Mission Enterprise.....	3358	Twenty-second
(144)	Organized Labor.....	1122	Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant.....	423	Sacramento
(61)	*Recorder, The.....	643	Stevenson
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(7)	*Star, The.....	1122-1124	Mission
(38)	*Vestkusten, Swedish.....	30	Sharon

PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press Room.....	348A	Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.....	330	Jackson
(122)	Periodical Press Room.....	509	Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83)	Samuel Printing Co.....	16	Larkin
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BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3)	Brunt, Walter N.....	766	Mission
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TICKET PRINTERS.

(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
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PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

(197)	Acme Photo-Engraving Co.....	259	Minna
(201)	Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....	573	Mission
(97)	Commercial Art Eng. Co.....	53	Third
(204)	Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....	563	Clay
(202)	Congdon, Harry R.....	311	Battery
(198)	S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(209)	Salter Bros.....	118	Columbus Ave.
(199)	Sierra Art and Engraving.....	343	Front
(207)	Western Process Engraving Co.....	76	Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(212)	Hoffschneider Bros.....	140	Second
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We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theatre, Fillmore and Sacramento.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
St. Francis Theatre, Geary, near Powell.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
H. Wissman, Twenty-fourth avenue and
Clement street, grocer.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

A special meeting of the union will be held next Sunday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock, at the Labor Temple. Consideration of the new scale for newspapers will be the only question coming before the meeting.

Organizer Charles T. Scott has been in Oakland during the present week. He came north at the request of Oakland Typographical Union to assist in settling the scale controversy in that city. At a special meeting of Oakland Union last Tuesday night a proposition was accepted that provides a war bonus of \$2 per week, beginning September 9th, and to continue until after a settlement is had on the San Francisco scale, the agreement reached in this city to be effective thereafter in Oakland.

Julius Copp, who celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a member of the Typographical Union on the 17th of last June, writes that he is now entirely recovered from a recent accident which caused an injury to his knee cap. He expects to be able to call on his friends about town in a short time.

Sergeant Fred Bebergall has received another transfer in the Medical Department that makes his promotion to be a commissioned officer possible. He has the best wishes of a host of friends in San Francisco.

George A. Tracy, Jr., son of President Tracy, who enlisted in the Navy last fall, has been promoted from apprentice seaman to able seaman to chief signalman to quartermaster. He is stationed on the torpedo boat destroyer "Allen" and has seen several months' active service in chasing German U-boats. In a recent letter he said that if German sailors only wore helmets he would bring back some interesting souvenirs.

The following interesting letter has been received by L. D. Small of the Hicks-Judd chapel from Lieutenant Fred Girton, well known to the printing craft from one end of the United States to the other, and at one time an employee of the Franklin Linotyping Company:

"Friend Lou: Here I've been going on eight months in this land of war and you gals don't seem to know we uns are among those present; anyway, I now inform you that there's a war on over here, and that I have been in it two times, the last trip being put hors de combat, so to speak, and I was transferred down to this spot and have a company to look after, which means work, and no pay for overtime. Can't you get The Hague to draw up an eight-hour day for war?"

"Was with the Canadians last winter and part of this spring I mingled with the British; in fact, I got caught in the mixup when the first German drive started up Amiens way, but, being a good tramp printer, I got out all right, minus my baggage. I gave the Huns all the ammunition I had—and I had a Lewis gun—and then threw several Mills grenades at them trying to make them sorry that they had picked on me. They pushed us back that time, but we are giving 'em hell now. Coming in from a raid, I fell into a blooming shell-hole in which a couple of dead Bavarians were rotting. If there was a more scared galoot than myself at that moment in France I'd like to meet him. Two days later I had my left ankle bunged up, and here I am after five hospitals gave me the double 'o.'

"I desire not to be pessimistic, but I would like to know how in hell so many damn cooties can carry on their breeding stunts in the trenches during the winter; the mud was up to your knees, and yet at every turn in a trench a couple of new bugs would land on you. Great life. One place up near Loos you have to walk careful of a night when 'tis dark. For sticking out from the sides of parapets you are liable to have some dead Hun's foot hit you across the face. They never had time to bury them when I was up there, so shells pile dirt over them and there they'll lay

until the day of peace gives time to put the sod over.

"Great people, the French. Game to the core; fight like hell, and the women folk bear up bravely under what they have gone through—the greatest sacrifice in the world.

"I've been over most of Northern France and have gone and graduated from British and American schools until I am liable to adopt school teaching in lieu of the linotype when I return, should I get back—which I don't doubt, being as I'm a hard one to kill. About one year more and Fritz no more shall roam the land which he now haunts. Good Germans are dead Germans. The Allies' idea is to make 'em all good, which is about all the Yanks' belief, after witnessing the methods the Hun operates with. One visit to France and the pacifist grabs a rifle and proceeds to look for a Boche that he might stick the bayonet way in.

"Have no complaints to make; we are in to win, and we'll do that before we come back.

"Give my best to the gang, and drop a line now and then.

"FRED GIRTON.

"Address: Lt. Fred Girton, A. P. O. No. 712, Am. Ex. F."

MASKS OFF GERMAN SOCIALISTS!

Special Cable to the "Labor Clarion."

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The controversy with regard to the attitude of the German Social Democrats toward the allied war aims memorandum has been settled by a declaration from Peter Troelstra published in l'Humanite, in which he states that the German Socialists have not altered their position on the question of Alsace-Lorraine, and that they cannot accept the view that Belgium should be compensated by Germany.

Arthur Henderson has had to admit that he has been misled. He describes the "misunderstanding" as unfortunate and demands that the German Social Democrats make a plain statement of their views on the memorandum which they have had before them.

Henderson also contends that they violated a principle of internationalism by voting for the treaty of Bucharest. This disposes of his contention that they had "accepted practically all the general principles of the memorandum." The grounds, therefore, on which the reviving idea of a conference with German Socialists was based have disappeared.

How Arthur Henderson was misled is a matter of little importance, except as it justifies the opinion of American Labor and many labor representatives in that country that it is a waste of time to talk of discussing peace terms with German Socialists until their faith in the invincibility of their country's military machine has been broken by a victory of the armed forces of democracy.

The Troelstra episode will strengthen the hands of Socialists and labor men here who have steadily opposed the Stockholm conference proposal and the similar projects by which Arthur Henderson appears to have been obsessed.

The demand for coal for military purposes, both at home and abroad, is so great, and the depletion of the miners' ranks caused by the exigencies of military service has been so severe, that a shortage of fuel is threatened during the next winter.

The Miners' Federation has issued a manifesto calling upon its members to do all in their power to increase the coal output.

The prospect of a general election within the next few months is causing considerable discussion throughout the country. The pacifist elements with few exceptions are strongly opposed to testing the views of the new electorate with regard to the war. They anticipate that the pacifist candidates will be wiped out if an election takes place before the war is over.

ORPHEUM.

There will be seven new acts in next week's Orpheum bill. Gladys Clark and Henry Bergman, famous musical comedy stars and great favorites in this city, will appear in an exceedingly elaborate song skit called "A Ray of Sunshine." Wilfred Clarke, one of the best and most popular comedians on the English-speaking stage, will appear in a clever and amusing farce written by himself entitled "His Reel Trouble." Mr. Clarke is supported by that talented comedienne, Grace Menken and an excellent company. Mlle. Moskova, formerly a member of the Imperial Russian Ballet and also soloist for the Manhattan Opera House Ballet, will present a suite of five dances, mostly classic, in which she will have the aid of Moris Petroff, a dancer of renown, and her own company of Russian dancers. The Leightons, will appear in a comedy singing, talking and dancing skit called "The Party of the Second Part." Lou Holtz, who styles himself "Father Joy's Boy," is equally popular in musical comedy and vaudeville. Misses Shaw and Campbell will bid for popularity in "Moments Musical," which consists of songs and piano playing. The Eddy Duo, mid-air entertainers, are par excellence in their line of work. Phillip Eddy is the only person doing a flip-flop on the tight wire and Caroline Eddy is an expert at dancing on it. An interesting feature of the bill will be the motion pictures presented by the Red Cross, showing the "Immortal Allied Fourth of July in Paris," all revenues from which go to the Red Cross.

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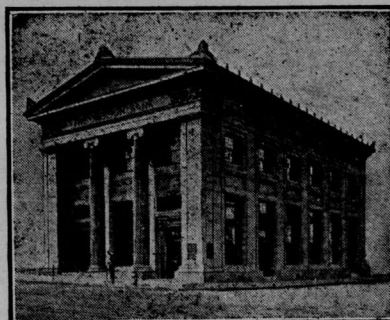
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SON OF STITT WILSON KILLED.

Two fliers, both named Wilson, one of them the son of J. Stitt Wilson, former Socialist mayor of Berkeley, lost their lives near Walsh Station, south of Maher Field, near Sacramento, last Saturday, when their airplanes crashed together in a head-on collision at a height of 3500 feet.

VOLUNTEERED AS CLERKS.

A large number of the delegates of the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council volunteered their services as clerks for the registration last Thursday of men under the new draft law. The Building Trades Council did not hold its regular meeting Thursday night in order to allow their delegates to do this work.

MACHINISTS ELECT DELEGATES.

Charles Blackness, Frank Lee, Henry Hagelstin and Hugh Carberry have been elected delegates to the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor at San Diego, October 7th, by Machinists' Union No. 68. This union has increased its membership during the last few months from 1800 to over 5000. New and enlarged quarters have been fitted up on the second floor of the Labor Temple to handle the increased business of the union.

WAITERS MAKE DEMANDS ON CAFES.

Waiters' Union No. 30 has notified the proprietors of Class A houses, familiarly known as "cash houses," that an increase of \$1 a day for waiters must be paid, effective at once. The minimum wage for waiters of cash houses, which include all the leading hosteleries as well as cafes where entertainments are given, is to be \$3 per day, with nine hours as the working day, the work to be done within a period of thirteen hours. There are more than 1000 waiters employed in cash houses. Great numbers of them have reaffiliated with the union in the last month or two.

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you.

GARMENT WORKERS GAIN.

At Frostburg, Md., Garment Workers' Union No. 234 has raised wages 15 per cent. At the end of three months an additional 10 per cent will be paid if a greater production is shown. All strikers will be reinstated, shop committees recognized, and a weekly payday established. These workers have been on strike for over a month.

LABOR BOARD CAN'T AGREE.

The National War Labor Board has failed to agree in the case of Bridgeport, Conn., machinists, electrical workers and other employees who are asking for improved conditions. This is the first case where the board could not unite on recommendations and the matter has been referred to Mr. Otto M. Eidlitz, president of the department of labor's housing corporation, for a final decision. Mr. Eidlitz is a New York contractor and has maintained contractual relations with the building trades workers of that city for many years. He is one of the ten arbitrators selected by President Wilson to whom will be referred cases for final decision where the national war labor board cannot agree.

HELP WIN THE WAR.

You are urged, as a patriotic duty, to enter the Government service in Washington, D. C., for important war work as stenographers and typewriters.

Women, especially, may thus aid in the nation's great effort. Men also are needed.

Those who have not the required training are encouraged to undergo instruction at once.

Tests are given in 550 cities every Tuesday.

The Government maintains a list of available rooms in private houses in Washington and is erecting residence halls to accommodate thousands.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained from the Secretary of the Local Board of Civil Service Examiners at the post office or custom house in any important city.

JOHN A. McILHENNY,
President, U. S. Civil Service Commission,
Washington, D. C.

FROM MUSICIANS' UNION.

San Francisco, September 1, 1918.

To the Officers and Members of the Labor Council.

Gentlemen: Do you know that every member of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra belongs to our organization, likewise every musician playing in the leading picture, vaudeville, and dramatic theatres? There's a reason. Ninety-eight per cent of the good music of this city is rendered by an orchestra composed of our members. Do you know that, long before the present war, it was one of our vital prerequisites to membership that each candidate for admission to our organization set in motion the steps necessary to make him a citizen of this country if not already a citizen? The best and most solid men of any profession always organize. It is axiomatic.

In nearly every case a club function employing our members pays for itself with a nice margin over. We can handle your social dance, theatrical or picnic. We can organize it, promote it, write original music for it, and put it over professionally, for that is our business. The music for the Grove Play of the Bohemian Club this year, which was such a great success, was composed and directed by one of our members.

If interest is lagging, if new life, new ideas are wanted, get in touch with our officials. They will be glad to consult with you and to advise you without charge. Make free use of this service and become acquainted with the manifold entertainment resources of the organized musician. There are 1,500 of us, instrumentalists, soloists, quartettes, bands and orchestras of every description.

The psychology of music as applied to clubs or organizations such as yours is invariably one hundred per cent effective in quickening the club's pulse, in heightening the social interest with its resultant action of greater ease in the matter of club dues and club contributions.

We believe that a better acquaintance leads invariably to a better understanding, and that when you get to know us and what we can do, it will result most emphatically to our mutual advantage. Whatever kind of entertainment you propose giving, even if it is only a whist party, call up Park 84 and avail yourself of the life-long experience of entertainment specialists.

In the meanwhile, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

W. A. WEBER, President.

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